

BRITISH TROOPS TAKE 6,000 GERMAN PRISONERS AND 15 GUNS

Guards, driven back to the Saint Gond swamps, are also withdrawing.

"In the Champagne, the Third German army is also retreating. The German centre is thus at last giving ground.

"After a hard fight in the region between Sezanne and Vitry, in the Argonne, the fourth German army has been pushed back to the north of the Troisfontaines Forests.

"A fifth German army, after attempting a very serious effort on our right wing, was thrown back. Our troops occupy Vassincourt.

"The general situation has thus been modified to our advantage during these last days."

Gen. Gallieni Declares Germans Cannot Recover Ground They Lost

PARIS, Sept. 12 (United Press).—"The battle of the Marne River marked the high tide of the German offense."

This was the positive prediction to-day of Gen. Gallieni, Military Governor of Paris. He declared that the Germans could never recover the ground from which they are now being driven and that all danger to Paris is over.

It is evident Gen. Gallieni believes the entire situation was changed when the Army of the Defense of Paris was sent to the aid of the British-French left.

The German right, under Gen. von Kluk, had overrun its supporting centre in rushing to Provins. Gen. Gallieni, realizing that the centre was holding fast, had no hesitancy in sending his army out from Paris to the East to aid the British-French forces.

Outnumbered two to one, Von Kluk was in grave danger of being completely annihilated. He was forced to abandon much of his supplies and at certain points his retreat assumed the proportions of a rout.

It is not yet safe and there is a possibility a good part of it will be cut off and captured.

The success of the army of Crown Prince Frederick Wilhelm, which enveloped Verdun and is operating south of that city, is easily explained here. It is said the Kaiser detailed as aides to his heir the best strategists in the German army.

In addition this army is admittedly the flower of the great German war machine.

Reports are current here that the Kaiser in person has been with the Crown Prince on several occasions and at all times keeps in direct touch with him.

FRENCH ARTILLERY SAID TO BE SUPERIOR.

The work of the French troops is surprisingly fine. The change from the offensive to the defensive has had a bad effect on the German personnel, but it has had a correspondingly opposite effect on the French, who are fighting like demons.

In addition the French artillerymen are becoming better acquainted with their weapons. This was demonstrated at the Marne River, where French guns from the heights shot German pontoon bridges to pieces and killed thousands before the enemy could retreat.

The British and French, now that they are on the offensive, distinctly outclass the Germans. Summing up the situation, Gen. Gallieni said:

"The German war machine was constructed entirely for offensive running. As a result it runs very poorly now that it is running backward."

It is believed the reason for the strong attack being made on Verdun is due to the realization by the German General Staff that they will be compelled to concentrate their efforts.

The long line through northern France and then through Belgium takes too many men to hold. But if they can reduce Verdun they will hold the entire line of the Meuse River and be able to move at will across the eastern French frontier.

The French have learned one lesson from the Germans. They are now using automobiles for every purpose, and it is much easier to keep the fighting forces furnished with supplies, especially ammunition.

GERMANS SAID TO BE GIVING UP ALSACE.

The Germans are withdrawing all of their forces in Upper Alsace to Strassburg and Metz. There the French meet no opposition, now holding everything from the Swiss border to a point well to the north of Muelhausen.

There have been a number of heavy rainstorms in the immediate region where the general battle is going on. This has proved a serious disadvantage to the German centre, which is operating along territory that is very marshy. Ammunition trains and heavy guns have been mired.

It is reported Gen. von Moltke and the German General Staff have been at the actual front on the German centre and left. There is no doubt they are inspecting the ground with a view of changing their plans and there is a feeling that the Germans may attack from some unexpected quarter. The French are prepared for this.

BRITISH REPORT ON ALLIES' CAMPAIGN.

6,000 German Prisoners Are Taken By British 60 Miles From Paris

LONDON, Sept. 12 (Associated Press).—A despatch to the Daily News from Paris says:

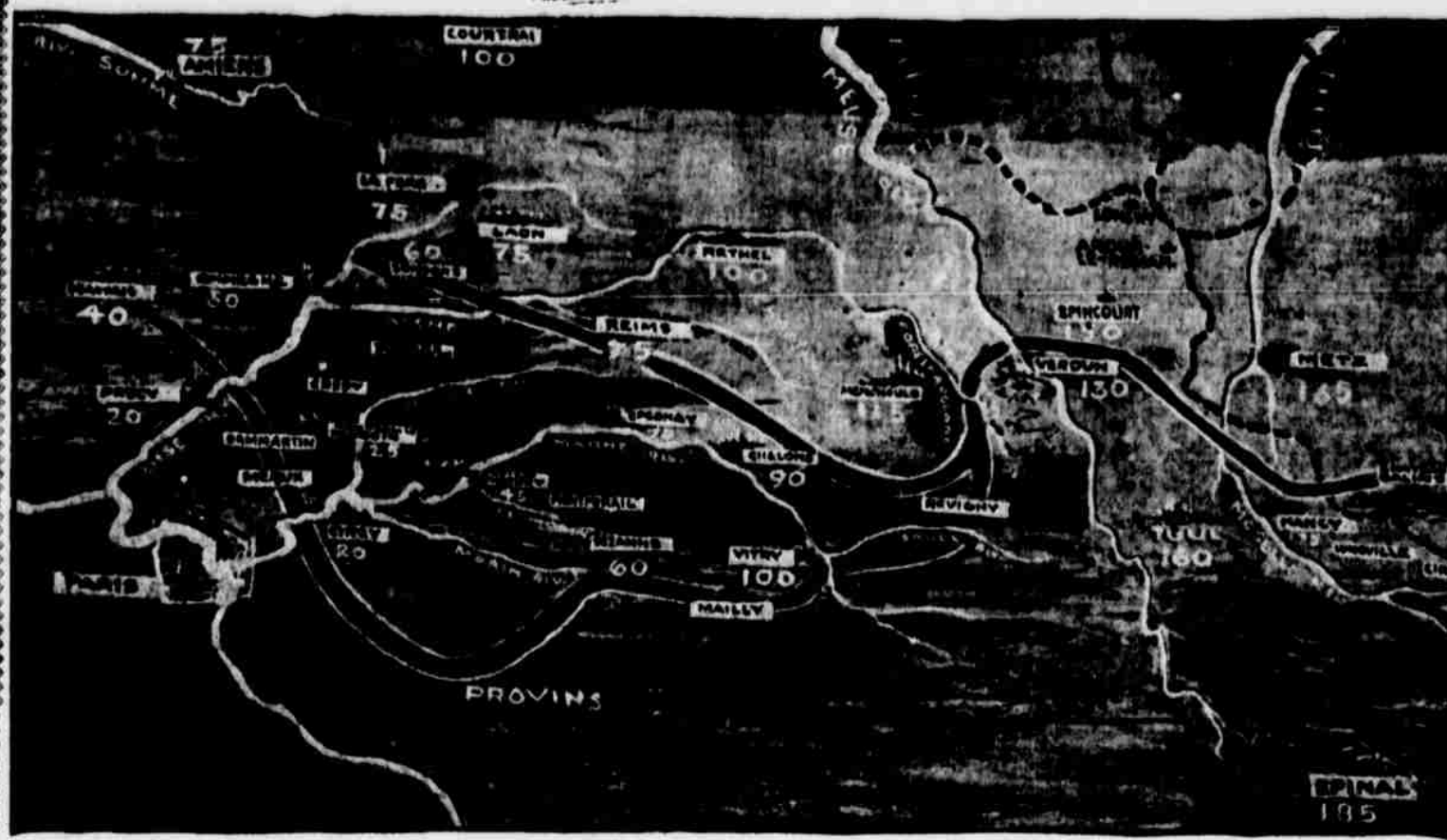
"A motor car brings news from the front that the first and second divisions of the British army, with the French cavalry and artillery, cut off and defeated a large force of the enemy sixty miles northeast of Paris, taking 6,000 prisoners and 15 guns.

"The Germans are reported as demoralized. The half-starved prisoners ravenously devoured beef and biscuits supplied by the British troops.

"During the fight 50 British cyclists from the cover of a small wood wiped out 150 of the enemy's cavalry.

"The miles' losses were severe, but they are as nothing

HOW ALLIES HAVE DRIVEN GERMANS BACK IN ONE WEEK



In comparison to those of the enemy, who is now retreating north of the Marne and west of the Ourcq."

The Antwerp correspondent of the Daily Telegraph sent the following:

"A courier brings news of fighting at Hofstade, near Malines. King Albert motored out and participated in the general engagement, which is apparently going well.

"The German artillery figured considerably, but the Belgian infantry, well supported by guns, gradually forced the Germans back."

Germans' Retreat Is Very Rapid, Say British in Official Report

LONDON, Sept. 12 (Associated Press).—According to official announcement made here the Third French Army has captured all the artillery of one German army corps.

[The artillery of a German army corps consists of two regiments of field pieces (eighteen batteries of field guns and six batteries of field howitzers, a total of seventy-two pieces), one or two batteries of heavy field artillery and a machine gun group.]

"Our troops have crossed the River Ourcq and are moving this (Saturday) morning in rapid pursuit of the enemy," is an announcement given out to-day by the Official Press Bureau.

"Our aeroplanes report that the enemy's retreat is very rapid.

"Two hundred prisoners were captured. The cavalry of the Allies were between Soissons and Fismes last night. [Soissons is about fifty miles northeast of Paris, and Fismes is fifteen miles to the east of Soissons.]

"The enemy is retreating north of Vitry-le-Francois."

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The Rome correspondent of the Evening Star wires that Austrian reinforcements are being rushed from Prague to aid the Germans who are now being hard pressed in France.

[Prague, before the war, was the headquarters of the Eighth Austrian Army Corps, and it was recently reported that all of the Austrian troops in Western Austria had been concentrated there. If the Star's report is true it would indicate that the Germans in France are in a worse state than the news obtainable would indicate. The Austrian Fourteenth Army Corps, from the Tyrol, was sent into Upper Alsace at the opening of the war, but later was withdrawn and sent against the Russians in Russian Poland.]

GERMAN REPORT ON THE ALLIES' CAMPAIGN. Success Near Verdun an Offset To Allies' Advance From Paris

BERLIN, via Copenhagen, Sept. 12 (Associated Press).—No details of the battle eastward of Paris and around Verdun have been received either from the General Staff or the correspondents attached to headquarters.

A telegram has been made public which was sent by Emperor William to the King of Saxony, congratulating him on the achievements of his army on Sept. 9, after his fighting. The telegram throws little light on the fighting near Paris. The army referred to is that under the Saxon General, Von Hausen, which is between the armies of Gen. Von Buelow on the right and the Duke of Albrecht of Wuertemberg on the left. Its line of march led southward over Rethel, so it presumably occupied a position on the left wing or the left centre of the German forces engaged near Paris, the right wing of which effected a retirement before superior flanking forces. The captured guns and prisoners mentioned in yesterday's headquarters report are presumably the fruit of the success mentioned in the Emperor's congratulatory message.

The German counter stroke to the Anglo-French offensive near Paris was delivered by the army of Crown Prince Frederick William, which captured a fortified French position southwest of Verdun. This position interposed a barrier between the German Marne army, the left wing of which extended to Vitry-le-Francois, and the Crown Prince's force. Its occupation enables the closer cooperation of the two sections of the German invading army. The attack on the barrier took place on Sept. 9.

"REGARDS TO THE KAISER" IS WRITTEN ON SHELLS BY BRITISH BEFORE FIGHT.

LONDON, Sept. 12 (Associated Press).—The projectiles which we sent into the German ships in the Heligoland battle were covered with chalked messages such as "Love to the Kaiser" and "Regards from England," writes Gunner George Brown in a letter received in London to-day with mail from the fleet.

"The sight of the sinking German ships was gloriously terrible. There wasn't a sign of fight on the part of our crew. From the youngest to the oldest every man did his duty calmly and steadily and with a smile on his face. We finished them off in five minutes."

American Refugees Home; Held Prisoners on Ship Until Uncle Sam Pays

Four Hundred and Sixty-Six Passengers Separated by a Gangplank From New Jersey Soil and Home.

After spending thirteen days aboard the Italian liner Ancona on the voyage from Naples to this port, 466 passengers, most of them American refugees from Europe's warring countries, were held for more than two hours to-day within sight of New York and barred from landing because of a technical irregularity in connection with the guarantee of passage made by Ambassador Thomas Nelson Page, in Italy, on behalf of Americans whose cash had been exhausted.

"We're in luck," declared the few passengers who took their detention good-naturedly, "and we can't get out until Washington straightens this matter out for us."

The steamship company blamed the Government for the inconvenience to which the refugees were put, while at the Sub-Treasury it was said that the line was responsible for its failure to observe the usual formalities in connection with the guaranteeing of passage money. These require that for each passenger whose fare is so guaranteed the United States consul at the port of departure shall issue to the ship's captain a transportation order on the United States. The Ancona arrived without a single such order, although the company here held a cablegram from Naples guaranteeing the payment of \$2,857.

Not all of the 466 passengers had had to enlist the aid of this Government to return, but in the absence of the missing orders it was next to impossible to distinguish those who had paid cash fare and those for whom the Government was responsible to the line. Advice was sought from Washington by telegram and it was determined, finally, to allow the passengers to alight one by one, checking off each man and woman as they reached the pier.

Though the ship cleared quarantine at 7 o'clock, and should have dis-

German Ambassador Hears of Atrocities in Belgium

Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador to the United States, made public to-day an extract from a letter written to him by Prince Henry of Rouss under date of Aug. 15 and received yesterday. The extract follows: "I hope that we have already protested to the government at Brussels against the frightful atrocities which were committed and are still being committed daily by the lower class of the Belgian population against our brave soldiers, especially against wounded ones. It seems that the Belgian Government is either helpless or else does not know the least about these things, which are worse than the cruelties committed during the Balkan war."

"It might be very advisable if the Belgian Government would be asked from The Hague to take energetic steps in the Belgian districts not yet occupied by the Germans so that an end is put to this detestable war of franc-tireurs and that army fights only against army. The reports are coming in daily about guards being treacherously killed by peasants, &c., and the fearful cruelty committed even by women to our wounded soldiers. This will forever remain a shameful spot in the history of Belgium, and also seems that in Belgium

the minor Catholic clergy is carrying on an incessant agitation. "The Belgian Government has no idea about all these things, and it surely does not meet with her intentions that the Belgian people commit the lowest crimes against human, which naturally the Belgian Government will have to be blamed for in the future. It is still time to prevent scores of crimes. The cruelties in question are the gouging out of eyes of the wounded soldiers; cutting out of tongues; cutting off of limbs; murdering of the wounded, who are lying on stretchers ready to be taken to the hospital; treacherous assaults by peasants, &c. Priests who received our troops in a friendly manner during the day were at night time detected with revolvers in their hands participating actively in the outrages."

"Kreiser was an Austrian reservist and his regiment was among the troops retreating from the Russian attack."

RED CROSS HELD TO GET CARPENTER ABOARD THE SHIP

Secretary of the Navy Pays the Relief Steamer a Visit.

The relief ship Red Cross, which expected to make its long delayed departure for Europe at 9 o'clock to-day, did not get away. Difficulty in filling its final complement kept the hospital ship swinging at her anchorage off Ninety-third street in the North River. It was discovered that the shipping commissioner engaged to fill the places of the foreign-born members of the crew who were discharged after protest by some of the warring powers' representatives in New York had failed to send a carpenter aboard. The German carpenter who went over-side with the other suspected A. B.'s took his tools with him, so there was the question of carpenter's tools to be met before anchor could be weighed. Much telephoning ashore between Capt. Armstrong and the shipping agent ensued.

A few hours before the Red Cross was scheduled to sail Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels boarded her in the private capacity of a guest of Miss Mabel Boardman and made an inspection of the big relief ship. He was taken everywhere about the ship, met the staff of nurses and was shown the big consignment of hospital supplies being taken to the American Hospital in Paris.

The Secretary came over to the Red Cross by launch from the Secretary of the Navy's ship Dolphin, anchored in the North River off the foot of Ninety-third street. The Dolphin had been sent here to meet Secretary Daniels on his return from New York and convey him to Baltimore for the Star Spangled Banner celebration.

After the tour of inspection, an American flag, presented by the city of Baltimore, was raised over the Red Cross by Frank Daniels Jr., the Secretary's son, and Thomas Harrison, a Baltimore boy.

ARRESTED TEACHER'S TROUBLES BEGAN WHEN SHE BECAME MOTHER

Had to Resign and Husband Deserted Her—Accused of Cashing False Checks.

Mrs. Mary Ford, who taught in the public schools of Brooklyn for five years and lost her place when her baby was born twenty-two months ago, was arraigned to-day in the Adams street police court charged with cashing false checks drawn City Paymaster checks. She pleaded not guilty and was released on \$1,500 bail for examination Tuesday.

Mrs. Ford, who is a little woman and very trim in appearance, feels inclined to lay her troubles indirectly at the door of Miss Grace Strachan, District Superintendent of Schools, to whom she went with a request for leave in order that her baby might be born. The request was refused and it was intimated to Mrs. Ford that if she remained away she would be charged with absence without leave. As a result of this she resigned.

When her baby was born her husband deserted her, leaving her with no support, entirely to her own efforts. She managed, however, to get work as a substitute teacher in the public schools, and also as summer teacher, and was thus enabled to make something toward the support of herself and her baby.

For five years Mrs. Ford has taught at Public School No. 114, at Irving Avenue and Surdam street. Last summer she substituted at School No. 146, at Barrett street and Sutter Avenue, and it was there that a number of City Paymaster's checks were stolen from the clerk's desk.

As early as last June the checks began to turn up in department stores in Brooklyn and New York. They ranged in amount from \$50 to \$500. The Board of Education employed a detective agency to make an investigation, and it was upon the evidence it discovered that Detective McVoy, Donlin and Fay went yesterday to Mrs. Ford's home, No. 120 Clarkson Avenue, Brooklyn, and arrested her. Mrs. Ford is twenty-eight years old.

COAMO SHOWS HER HEELS

To Cruiser Suffolk in a Six Mile Chase South.

The British cruiser Suffolk, which for twenty-four hours has been patrolling the entrance to New York harbor, this afternoon chased the steamship Coamo, flying the American flag, six miles down the coast of New Jersey. The Coamo left here today for Porto Rico. As soon as the British ship was sighted the international code letters asking "What ship is that?" in reply the Coamo hoisted the American flag at her stern and kept going. The commander of the Suffolk evidently expected the Coamo to stop, and when she failed to do so the cruiser turned about and started after her. In the air race down the coast the Coamo soon outran the cruiser, which then drew away and headed out to sea.

The British battleship Glen is also cruising off the port.

STRIKEBREAKER UNDER ARREST IN CARMAN CASE

Accused of Trying to Bribe Witness Not to Identify Mrs. Carman.

John Smith, manager of the Wardell Agency, at No. 37 Bleeker street, which supplies "strikebreakers," was arrested this afternoon on a warrant charging that he offered a bribe of \$500 to Frank J. Farrell, the State's most important witness, not to identify Mrs. Florence Carman, now in Mineola Jail under indictment for the murder of Mrs. Louise D. Bailey at Freeport, L. I. Farrell is also in the jail.

The warrant was issued by District Attorney Louis J. Smith of Nassau County. It charged that John Smith went to the jail on Aug. 14 with the bribe offer to pay Farrell.

Smith, who was hiding in a closet in the Bleeker street office when Detectives Rastis and Dalton made an entrance by way of the roof and the fire escape, admitted that he had gone to the jail to see Farrell, but said it was at the solicitation of a lawyer who wanted Farrell identified as a man who worked off and on for the Wardell agency.

"I told the lawyer that Farrell had been employed by us from time to time and that he was not to be depended upon. But I know nothing at all of any attempt to bribe Farrell to say anything, or to refrain from saying anything. I merely identified him for the lawyer and that's all I know about it."

SUN SPOTS NOW VISIBLE, BRING COLD WAVE?

Each Is 25,000 Miles in Diameter and Can Be Plainly Seen Through Smoked Glasses.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The general cold wave probably is the result of the appearance of the remarkable sun spots discovered by the United States Naval Observatory, officials stated to-day. Each of the spots is 25,000 miles in diameter and should be plainly visible to the unaided eye through shaded or smoked glass when the weather is clear.

ELECTIONS AND MEETINGS.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A special meeting of the stockholders of the World's International News Company, Inc., will be held on the 15th day of September, 1914, at the Grand Central Palace, 40th st., and Lexington ave., in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting upon the proposition to increase the number of shares of the corporation from 100,000 shares of the par value of \$1.00 each to 200,000 shares of the par value of \$1.00 each.

C. PANTON, Secretary.

DIED.

BRISLIN.—On Friday, Sept. 11, JAMES BRISLIN, at his residence, 238 West 98th st., beloved husband of the late Catherine Brislin and father of the Rev. Charles D. Brislin and Catherine Brislin and Mrs. Isabel Tierney. Notice of funeral hereafter.

All lost or found articles advertised in The World will be inserted in The World's International News Company, Inc., at the Grand Central Palace, 40th st., and Lexington ave., in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting upon the proposition to increase the number of shares of the corporation from 100,000 shares of the par value of \$1.00 each to 200,000 shares of the par value of \$1.00 each.

Following the printing of the advertisement.

There It Is!



She wanted an Apartment Of the very modern kind. And please believe that she knew where Just such a place to find. Of course she turned to World ad. And ere the day was done She went to an Apartment House And said: "Yes, that's the one!"

22,264 WORLD "TO LET" ADS. LAST MONTH. 14,535 More than the Herald.

The great Fall moving day is close at hand. If you have not already selected the house, room or apartment you seek for Oct. 1st occupancy, Consult Sunday World "To Let" Ads. To-Morrow!